(XLVIIId YEAR.) THE [No. 2334.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1791.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, *October* 25.

FOUR new members presented their credentials, were qualified, and took their seats, after which the house proceeded to ballot for a chaplain, to officiate interchangeably with the right reverend bishop White, who was yesterday appointed chaplain by the senate. A majority of votes decided in favour of the rev. Dr. Blair.

A message being received from the senate, informing the house, that they were ready to meet them in the senate-chamber, to receive the communications of the president—Mr. Speaker, attended by the members, repaired to the senate chamber, where the president soon after made his appearance, and addressed both houses in the following speech:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

I MEET you upon the present occasion with the feelings which are naturally inspired by a strong impression of the prosperous situation of our common country, and by a persuasion equally strong, that the labours of the session, which has just commenced, will, under the guidance of the spirit no less prudent than patriotic, issue in measures conducive to the stability and increase of national prosperity.

Numerous as are the providential blessings which demand our acknowledgments—the abundance with which another year has again rewarded the husbandman, is too important to escape recollection.

Your own observations, in your respective situations, will have satisfied you of the progressive state of agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation; in tracing their causes, you will have remarked, with particular pleasure, the happy effects of that revival of confidence, public as well as private, to which the constitution and laws of the United States have so eminently contributed; and you will have observed with no less interest, new and decisive proofs of the increasing reputation and credit of the nation. But you, nevertheless, cannot fail to derive satisfaction from the confirmation of these circumstances, which will be disclosed in the several official communications that will be made to you in the course of your deliberations.

The rapid subscriptions to the bank of the United States, which completed the sum allowed to be subscribed, in a single day, is among the striking and pleasing evidences which present themselves, not only of confidence in the government, but of resources in the community.

In the interval of your recess, due attention has been paid to the execution of the different objects which were specially provided for by the laws and resolutions of the last session.

Among the most important of these, is the defence and security of the western frontiers. To accomplish it on the most humane principles, was a primary wish.

Accordingly, at the same time that treaties have been provisionally concluded, and other proper means used to attach the wavering, and to confirm in their friendship the well disposed tribes of Indians—effectual measures have been adopted to make those of a hostile description sensible, that a pacification was desired upon terms of moderation and justice.

These measures having proved unsuccessful, it became necessary to convince the refractory of the power of the United States to punish their depredations; offensive operations have therefore been directed; to be conducted, however, as consistently as possible with the dictates of humanity. Some of these have been crowned with full success, and others are yet depending. The expeditions which have been completed, were carried on under the authority and at the expence of the United States, by the militia of Kentucky—whose enterprise, intrepedity and good conduct, are entitled to peculiar commendation.

Overtures of peace are still continued to the deluded tribes, and considerable numbers of individuals belonging to them have lately renounced all further opposition, removed from their former situations, and placed themselves under the immediate protection of the United States.

It is sincerely to be desired that all need of coertion, in future, may cease, and that an intimate intercourse may succeed, calculated to advance the happiness of the Indians, and to attach them firmly to the United States.

In order to this, it seems necessary—

That they should experience the benefits of an impartial dispensation of justice;

That the mode of alienating their lands, the main source of discontent and war, should be so defined and regulated as to obviate imposition, and, as far as may be practicable, controversy concerning the reality and extent of the alienations which are made;

That commerce with them should be promoted, under regulations tending to secure an equitable deportment towards them, and that such rational experiments should be made, for imparting to them the blessings of civilization, as may, from time to time, suit their condition;

That the executive of the United States should be enabled to employ the means to which the Indians have been long accustomed, for uniting their immediate interests with the preservation of peace; and,

That efficacious provision should be made for inflicting adequate penalties upon all those who, by violating their rights, shall infringe the treaties, and endanger the peace of the union.

A system corresponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy towards an unenlightened race of men, whose happiness materially depends on the conduct of the United States, would be as honourable to the national character as conformable to the dictates of sound policy.

The powers specially vested in me by the act laying certain duties on distilled spirits, which respects the subdivisions of the districts into surveys, the appointment of officers, and the assignment of compensations, have likewise been carried into effect. In a matter in which both materials and experience were wanting to guide the calculation, it will be readily conceived that there must have been difficulty in such an adjustment of the rates of compensation, as would conciliate a reasonable competency with a proper regard to the limits prescribed by the law. It is hoped that the circumspection which has been used, will be found in the result to have secured the last of the two objects; but it is probable, that, with a view to the first, in some instances, a revision of the provision will be found advisable.

The impressions with which this law has been received by the community, have been, upon the whole, such as were to be expected among enlightened and well disposed citizens, from the propriety and necessity of the measure. The novelty, however, of the tax, in a considerable part of the United States, and a misconception of some of its provisions, have given occasion in particular places to some degree of discontent. But it is satisfactory to know that this disposition yields to proper explanations and more just apprehensions of the true nature of the law. And I entertain a full confidence, that it will, in its progress, give way to motives which arise out of a just sense of duty, and a virtuous regard to the public welfare.

If there are any circumstances in the law, which, consistently with its main [illegible] may be so varied as to remove any well [illegible] objections that may happen to exist, it will [illegible] with a wise moderation to make proper variations. It is desirable on all occasions to unite with a [illegible] and firm adherence to constitutional and necessary [illegible] of government, the fullest evidence of a disposition, as far as may be practicable, to consult the wishes of every part of the community, and to lay the foundations of the public administration in the affections of the people.

Pursuant to authority contained in the several acts on that subject, a district of ten miles square, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States has been fixed and announced by proclamation. Which district will comprehend lands on both sides of the river Patowmack, and the towns of Alexandria and George-town. A city has also been laid out agreeably to a plan which will be laid before congress—And as there is a prospect favoured by the rate of sales, which have already taken place, of ample funds for carrying on the necessary public buildings, there is every expectation of their due progress.

The completion of the census of the inhabitants, for which provision was made by law, has been duly noticed (excepting one instance, in which the return has been informal; and another, in which it has been omitted or miscarried) and the returns of the officers who were charged with this duty, which will be laid before you, will give you the pleasing assurance, that the present population of the United States borders on four millions of persons.

It is proper also to inform you, that a further loan of two millions and one half of florins has been completed in Holland, the terms of which are similar to those of the one last announced, except as to a small reduction of charges. Another, on like terms, for six millions of florins, had been set on foot under circumstances that assured an immediate completion.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

Two treaties, which have been provisionally concluded with the Cherokees, and the Six Nations of Indians, will be laid before you for your consideration and ratification.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In entering upon the discharge of your legislative trust, you must anticipate with pleasure, that many of the difficulties necessarily incident to the first arrangements of a new government, for an extensive country, have been happily surmounted by the zealous and judicious exertions of your predecessors in co-operation with the other branch of the legislature. The important objects which remain to be accomplished, will, I am persuaded, be conducted upon principles equally comprehensive, and equally well calculated for the advancement of the public weal.

The time limited for receiving subscriptions to the loans proposed by the act making provision for the debt of the United States, having expired, statements from the proper departments will, as soon as possible, apprize you of the exact result. Enough, however, is already known to afford an assurance that the views of that act have been substantially fulfilled. The subscription in the domestic debt of the United States has embraced, by far, the greatest proportion of that debt; affording, at the same time, proof of the general satisfaction of the public creditors with the system which has been proposed to their acceptance, and of the spirit of accommodation to the convenience of the government with which they are actuated. The subscriptions in the debt of the respective states, as far as the provisions of the law have permitted, may be said to be yet more general. The part of the debt of the United States which remain unsubscribed, will naturally engage your further deliberations.

It is particularly pleasing to me, to be able to announce to you, that the revenues which have been established promise to be adequate to their objects, and may be permitted, if no unforeseen exigency occurs, to supercede, for the present, the necessity of any new burthens upon our constituents.

An object, which will claim your early attention, is, a provision for the current service of the ensuing year, together with such ascertained demands upon the treasury as require to be immediately discharged, and such casualties as may have arisen in the execution of the public business, for which no specific appropriation may have yet been made, of all which a proper estimate will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

I shall content myself with a general reference to former communications for several objects, upon which the urgency of other affairs has hitherto postponed any definitive resolution; their importance will recal them to your attention; and I trust the progress already made in the most arduous arrangements of the government, will afford you leisure to resume them with advantage.

There are, however, some of them of which I cannot forbear a more particular mention—these are the militia—the post-office and post-roads—the mint—weights and measures—a provision for the sale of the vacant lands of the United States.

The first is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order. In connexion with this, the establishment of competent magazines and arsenals, and the fortification of such places as are peculiarly important and vulnerable, naturally present themselves to consideration.

The safety of the United States, under Divine Protection, ought to rest on the basis of systematic and solid arrangements; exposed as little as possible to the hazards of fortuitous circumstances.

The importance of the post-office and post roads on a plan sufficiently liberal and comprehensive, as they respect the expedition, safety, and facility of communication, is increased by the instrumentality in diffusing a knowledge of the laws and proceedings of the government; which, while it contributes to the security of the people, serves also to guard them against the effects of misrepresention and misconception. The establishment of additional cross posts, especially to some of the important points in the western and northern parts of the union cannot fail to be of material utility.

The disorders in the existing currency, and especially the scarcity of small change, a scarcity so peculiarly distressing to the poorer classes, strongly recommend the carrying into immediate effect the resolution already entered into concerning the establishment of a mint. Measures have been taken pursuant to that resolution for procuring some of the most necessary artists together with the requisite apparatus.

An uniformity in the weights and measures of the country is among the important objects submitted to you by the constitution, and if it can be derived from a standard at once invariable and universal, must be no less honourable to the public councils, than conducive to the public convenience.

A provision for the sale of the vacant lands of the United States is particularly urged, among other reasons, by the important considerations that they are pledged as a fund for reimbursing the public debt; that if timely and judiciously applied, they may save the necessity of burthening our citizens with new taxes for the extinguishment of that principal; and that being free to discharge the principal but in a limited

proportion an opportunity ought to be loft for availing the public of its rights.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, October 25, 1791.

After the delivery of the above address, Mr. Speaker and the members returned to the house; when, on motion of Mr. Lawrance, the speech was referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Adjourned.

LONDON, *August* 27.

IN consequence of the resolutions taken by the court of Spain, in regard to foreigners living in these kingdoms, with the distinction either of settled inhabitants or of travellers, and to the rules, distinctions and notices, given in the circular proclamations of 20th and 29th of July ult. his majesty declares, that, to remove all doubt and chicane, it shall be made known to all those who present themselves to take the oath, or who refuse to take it, that the renunciation of all relation, connexion with, and dependence on, the country which gave them birth, is to be explained only as applicable to political matters, to government, and to civil subjection; but has no view to domestic affairs, to their property, to trade, or to their families"—And again, on the third of August, another proclamation was published, stating, "That the oath required from foreigners, residing in or out of the court, in quality of travellers, shall be confined only to a simple submission to the king, and the laws of the kingdom; and that they shall neither do, say or write, any thing in contradiction to this oath, under the penalties expressed in the schedule of the 20th of July," Thus we see the usual issue of vapouring tyranny—its absurdities return with shame on its own head, and its intolerance is obliged to fritter itself down in explanations.

Sept. 2. His Imperial majesty has re-established the government of the Austrian Low Countries, on the same footing as it was conducted in the time of his mother, the empress Maria Theresa.

By the proclamation for this purpose, it is enacted,

1st. That the present governors-general are confirmed in their government.

2d. That the privy council is to be composed of a president, and as many counsellors as it may please his Imperial majesty to appoint.

3d. That the privy council is not to interfere in civil cases, which are to be determined by the courts of justice.

4th. That the treasurer-general shall preside in the council of finance, &c.

September 5. The king of Sweden is the only sovereign remarkable for travelling. He has quitted his dominions a dozen times within the last twenty years; and, according to some reports, means to pay a visit to England in the course of the next year.

TO MARINERS.

Mariners trading to and from the ports of Waterford, Ross, &c. are informed, that a new lanthorn has been erected on the Tower of Hook, which is to be lighted with oil lamps, reflectors and lenses instead of coals. This important improvement is to commence the 29th of September, and so to continue thereafter from sun-set to sun-rise throughout the year. The light will be steady, appearing the same in a storm as in a calm, and not liable to disappear like that of the coals when stirred, or affected by the wind.

A new light house is also erected in the fort of Duncannon, Waterford harbour, which will be opened at the same time, and on the same plan. The Fort-light will be seen on entering the harbour like two stars of the first magnitude, one placed above the other.

Sept. 8. Yesterday there was a court of directors at the East-India house, for the purpose of breaking open the dispatches brought home by the Hawke from Madras.

The dispatches, containing a minute account of the siege and taking of Bangalore, with a list of the killed and wounded, which were sent officially immediately after that victory by lord Cornwallis to Madras, fell into the enemy's hands. The accounts therefore brought to the India house are made up from private letters sent some days after to Madras.

The STORMING *of* BANGALORE.

When lord Cornwallis had encamped in the vicinity of Bangalore, Tippoo Sultan, with every art in his power, attempted to provoke him to an engagement. But his lordship knowing Tippoo had no serious intention of fighting, and only wished to draw him from his advantageous situation, was not to be seduced precipitately to risk the safety of our forces; and although some guns were brought to bear upon our lines, yet nothing could move him to alter his resolution of taking Bangalore, in preference to any other attempt.

Finding that his army, but more particularly the train of followers, consumed a greater quantity of provisions than he imagined, he was determined to encounter some difficulties in bringing the assault on Bangalore instantly to an issue. For that purpose, colonel Moorhouse, of the coast artillery, and colonel Cockerell, of the Bengal infantry, were ordered to storm the Pittah; and with one large piece of artillery, the gate attacked was blown open; but we are sorry to add, that the gallant colonel Moorhouse was twice wounded from the loop holes flanking the gates, and just as it was forced he received a third shot through the heart, which put a period to his existence.

When the gate was blown open, colonel Cockerell immediately rushed in, the Pittah was carried, and batteries were ordered to be raised in the inside, and on the outside, against the fort.

Tippoo then proved himself a general worthy of commanding better troops. He marched from the opposite of Bangalore, and upon some heights drew up his army, with every appearance of a determination to bring on a general engagement. Whilst under cover of his main body, and behind the rising ground, he detached a choice body of troops to regain the Pittah; but lord Cornwallis, aware of his design, instead of withdrawing his troops from the Pittah, reinforced them, unperceived by the enemy, and Tippoo's detachment was repulsed with great slaughter. This engagement was exceedingly warm; the contending parties were opposed bayonet to bayonet; the most gallant struggles were made on both sides but the regularity and firmness of the British forces prevailed; not however without a number of lives being lost, Europeans as well as Asiatic.

Finding that his attempts either to bring lord Cornwallis to a general engagement, or to save Bangalore, were fruitless, Tippoo retreated with haste, and resumed his former station behind the fort, which he not only a short time before had relieved, but had sent in a Sirdar, in whom he placed the most implicit reliance.

The capture of the Pittah did not content lord Cornwallis. He ordered the artillery to play on the fort, in which two breaches were soon made. He detached the grenadiers and light infantry, consisting of between 1200 and 1400, entirely Europeans, commanded by general Meadows, whilst he drew out his line in order of battle, to cover the party which was to force the garrison, and to engage Tippoo if he were forced to that measure.

The storming parties performed wonders, and were so suddenly in possession of the ramparts, that Tippoo saw our colours, and heard the grenadiers march, as he was hastening to the support of his favourite chief, who had *perished greatly*. Our loss was trifling, and it affords great pleasure that young captain Markham, who distinguished himself nobly, and had been shot through the neck, is recovering.

In the fort were found great quantities of arms, ammunition and stores, all in excellent order, and a foundary for casting cannon, and a machine for boring barrels. As soon as lord Cornwallis was in possession of the fort, Tippoo's army marched away, and his lordship having put colonel Duff with a proper garrison moved also. Colonel Oldham being on his way from the Carnatic with a body of our troops, it was necessary to cover him, which his lordship effected before Tippoo had any opportunity of engaging them, as it seems he had a design.

On the junction of Oldham, it was supposed lord Cornwallis would proceed to Seringapatam. A body of the Nizam's horse that were just on the point of joining us had retreated. This unaccountable proceeding has created some surprise among the politicians of Madras.

General Abercombie, it is said, has in consequence of orders from lord Cornwallis, taken a new post within two or three days march of Seringapatam, and is still getting up stores from the Malabar coast.

Tippoo's army is dwindling away, it is said, very fast, and the Polygars begin to join us, and surrender the forts committed to their charge.

Lord Cornwallis and general Meadows have given up their shares of the prize money to the soldiers.

List of the killed and wounded.

Colonel Floyd wounded in the jaw, in charging with the cavalry, lost some teeth, is recovering.

Colonel Frederick, reported to have died of some wounds received at Dewar.

Colonel Moorhouse, dead.

Captain Markham, shot in the neck, recovering.

The inhabitants of Ferrol were lately much alarmed by some symptom of the plague, which had made its appearance—it was thought to have been brought by a Levant trader. We have not yet heard of its having made any progress.

NORWICH, *October* 13.

By a gentleman arrived in town last evening, who left Cape-François the 15th of September, we have the following intelligence: That on the 13th and 14th the whites, mulattoes and free negroes were making preparations in the town, to attack the insurgents in the country; that on the 15th in the morning (being the time he sailed) an action commenced, and by the appearance of the smoke he supposed the conflict very warm.—That they were endeavouring by picketting to secure the town, on every quarter—that there had been frequent skirmishes every day, and a considerable number of the insurgents killed—that a number of the white inhabitants had thrown up a breast work at a place about six leagues to the leeward of the Cape; the negroes went and demanded all the coloured people that were in their possession, who had been fighting against them, and unless they complied with their demand they would attack them in two hours. The whites would not concede to their proposal, accordingly at the expiration of the time they begun their attack. The slaughter was very great on the part of the negroes, but the whites finally overpowered them, and they were obliged to retreat.

PITTSBURGH, *October* 8.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the federal army, dated Fort Washington, September 18, 1791, *to his brother in this place.*

"We arrived here the 18th instant, after a long, though very pleasant passage. We were dogged by the Indians, but never got sight of more than two of them. We rescued a boat of a Mr. M'Maken from the clutches of a party of twelve, who, but for our interposition would undoubtedly have taken her.

"My regiment is, together with the whole of the troops, except one company which is doing garrison duty here, encamped 20 miles from hence, where they are erecting fortifications: we wait for a body of 1000 militia from Kentucky. I presume our force will be sufficient to confront any body of savages that can possibly exist together.

"I am a member of a court of inquiry on our friend brigadier-general Harmar; we have not got through half the testimony; every thing that has transpired places his conduct in the most respectable point of view, and entitles him to the thanks of his country; his line of march, his encampments and order of battle, may be equalled but not surpassed by any general, either ancient or modern. His exertions were great, and the loss he sustained could not have been avoided, situated as he was. I mention these things to you, because I know you will rejoice to see the malice of his calumniators defeated, and that the much injured man will have his character placed in its true light."

Oct. 15. By a gentleman from Gallipolis, we are informed, that four men, within a short distance of Marietta, and one at Bell Prae, 15 miles lower down the Ohio, have been killed by the Indians, within these twelve days past. They also inform, that the settlement at Gallipolis is in a very thriving way, and that they have not been molested by the Indians.

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, *October* 17.

We learn by some travellers who arrived in this town a few days since from Wheeling, that the western army moved from head quarters at Licking, on the 15th instant, on their way to the Indian country, therefore we may shortly expect some interesting information from that quarter.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 28.

The following important intelligence was received at Boston, on the 18*th instant, from London, brought by captain Frazier, arrived there after a passage of* 35 *days. It appears under the Paris head of September* 5.

The grand constitutional chart is at length finished, and was on Saturday last presented to the king; who received it with a countenance in which much outward satisfaction was depicted.

The members met in the hall of the assembly at half o'clock in the evening; but it was half past eight before every thing was ready.

M. Vernier, the president, then intimated, that he had waited on the king, and announced their intentions; and that his majesty was ready to receive them.

On this the deputation moved on towards the palace of the Thuilleries, between a double row of national guards, flambeaux preceding, following, and accompanying them, and martial music striking up, and continuing during the procession.

[Here follows a list of the members empowered by the assembly, to present the new constitution to Louis XVI.]

Having arrived at the palace, the deputation was immediately ushered into the grand council chamber, and introduced to the king, who was seated on a throne, surrounded by his ministers, and a great number of other persons of distinction.

M. Thouret then advanced, and spoke as follows:

"The representatives of the nation now present to your majesty the constitutional act, which consecrates the imprescriptible rights of the French nation, which gives to the throne its true dignity, and which organizes the government of the empire."

The king instantly replied:

"I now receive the constitution presented to me by the national assembly. I shall inform them of my resolution, after the shortest possible delay which the examination of such an important object demands.

"I am resolved to remain in Paris. I shall give the necessary orders to the commandant-general of the national Parisian troops respecting my guards."

The deputation having received this answer, and M. Thouret having asked and obtained a copy of it in writing, for the satisfaction of the assembly, they instantly returned with the same ceremony that they had set out.

Yesterday the Thuilleries were opened, all the sentinels posted to prevent the entrance of strangers being removed.

A prodigious crowd of citizens having gone to the chapel during the morning service, on the entrance of the king and queen to hear mass, a number of voices exclaimed, Vive la nation! Vive la constitution!

His majesty, who was taken unawares being unable to hide his emotion at this circumstance, burst into tears. On this the audience cried out—Vive le Roi! Vive la Liberte! One person in particular pronounced with a loud and distinct voice, Vive le Premier Roi constitutional des François!

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 3.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates, in the ensuing general assembly, for the following counties, viz.

For Cæcil county, Samuel Miller, Richard Bond, Henry Hollingsworth, and Edward Oldham, Esquires.

For Harford county, Edward Prall, John Love, William Pinkney and William Wilson, Esquires.

For Baltimore-town, Samuel Smith, and David M'Mechen, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, Lawrence Oncale, Jeremiah Crabb, Francis Deakins, and Thomas Turner, Esquires.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 11th day of November, inst. at the late dwelling of CALEB BURGESS, on South river,

CATTLE, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils, a silver watch in good repair, silver plate, a quantity of good upper leather, one seine, also wheat and Indian corn. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock. The terms will be made known by

SUSANNA BURGESS, and
REZIN SPURRIER.

November 1, 1791.

Annapolis, November 1, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at the late dwelling house of major Ridgely, Elk-Ridge,

ALL kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and sundry other ARTICLES, viz.

Seven feather beds, bedsteads and bedding, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, chest of drawers, an eight day clock, china of different kinds, about 7½ lbs. of silver plate, about 40 head of hogs, some wheat, rye, oats and hay, in stacks; the crop of Indian corn, of about 200 barrels, in the field, and fodder; and sundry other articles. The sale to continue till all are sold. Taken and sold as the property of Henry Ridgely, by

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On TUESDAY the 29th of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Taney-town, in Frederick county,

A TRACT of LAND called DINAH's GOOD-WILL, containing 314 acres.

—ALSO,—

On THURSDAY the 1st of December next, at 11 o'clock, at Spurrier's Tavern, in Anne-Arundel county, a tract of land called SIMPSON's STONES, containing 195 acres, and another tract called BATCHELOR's CHOICE, containing 100 acres.

—ALSO,—

On THURSDAY the 8th of December next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, in Baltimore county, three tracts of land, viz. EDINBURGH, containing 268½ acres; LOWRY's LOT, containing 50 acres; GISTSYLVANIA, containing 120 acres; and DAWLEY's RANGE, 100 acres.

The purchase money to paid in three equal annual payments. Bond with security will be required.

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } *James Dick.*

LAND,

A PLACE called SANDGATE, for sale, containing above 300 acres, situated between the Baltimore and South river roads, within one mile of Annapolis. Apply to MATTHIAS BOARDLEY, on Wye river, Eastern Shore.

October 24, 1791.

LEWIS NETH,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from where he kept store in Fleet-street, to the house lately built by Mr. F. Grammar, opposite the south-west end of the Market, where he has opened a large and general ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable to the season,

IMPORTED in the last Vessels from EUROPE,

—Amongst which are—

ROSE & Duffil Blankets,
Rugs,
Fearnoughts,
Twilled Kerseys,
Halfthicks,
Negro Cottons,
Striped & plain Coatings,
Plains,
Forrell Clothes,
Superfine, second & coarse Broad Cloths,
Superfine Cassimers,
Double milled Drab,
Baizes,
Flannels,
Linens,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Joans Spinning,
Waldhorns,
Cambletts,
Crapes,
Bombazeens,
Bombazetts,
Crapes,
Caduroys,
Thicksets,
Franklin Cords,
Velvets,
Valencias,
Satinets,
Fustians,
Joans,
Toilenets,
Checks,
Bed-Ticks,
Irish Linens,
Sheetings and Dowlass,
Russia Sheetings,
Osnabrigs,
Ticklenburgs,
German Lineys,
Brown Hollands,
A handsome Assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes,
Shawls,
White Cottons,
Muslins,
Muslin Handkerchiefs and Aprons,
Rich Silk, Tamboured Cassimer, Cassinet, and Bagatelle Jacket Shapes,
Rich white and black Sattins and Lutestrings,
Black Peelongs,
Modes,
Sarsnets,
Persians,
An Assortment of Ribbons,
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Fine and coarse Hats,
Silk, Cotton, Silk & Cotton, Worsted and Yarn Hose,
Writing Paper,
Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax,
Waters,
Ironmongery, Cutlery and Hard-Ware,
Queen's Ware,
Wool and Cotton Cards,

With a number of other ARTICLES, all which he will sell at the lowest prices.

He has also for Sale,

GROCERIES,

West-India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Wine, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar; Imperial, Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Raisins, Currants, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch, Figblue, Indico, Salt, Saltpetre, Glauber Salts, Allum, Copperas, Powder and Shot, &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS, November 1, 1791.

By AUTHORITY.

AT THE THEATRE,

By the FRENCH COMPANY,

From PARIS,

Will be performed, for the second time,

On SATURDAY Evening, the 5th of November,

Feats of Activity

On the SLACK and TIGHT ROPE,

Tumbling & Pantomimes,

The particulars of which will be published in the bills of the day.

*** Monsieur PLACIDE, the first dancer to the king of France, doubts not but that he will give universal satisfaction to the audience who will honour him with their company.

In future, the Nights of Performance will be on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

WANTED,

As a DRY NURSE,

A CAREFUL middle aged woman, to attend two children, the eldest about fixteen months; none need apply, but those who can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printers.

November 1st, 1791.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, living on the head of South River, taken up as a stray, a dark bay HORSE, about seven or eight years old, about fourteen hands and an half high, shod behind, with a hanging main and switch tail, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again, by proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH SELBY.

Montgomery county, October 30, 1791.

WHEREAS my creditors are pressing on me and will not give me an opportunity of making my collections to discharge my just debts, and now have me in confinement, I take this method of informing them that I intend giving up my property to trustees, together with all my accounts, and petition the next general assembly to be released from confinement.

WALTER SMITH.

RAN away, about one year ago, from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, three miles from Alexandria ferry, a negro man by the name of ANTHONY, five feet eight or ten inches high, knock kneed, which gives him a bad countenance when walking, he stammers a little, and has petitioned for his freedom at the general court at Annapolis, last September was one year, and was ordered to return to my house, he came back in December, but did not stay more than a fortnight, and passed for a free negro. Any man who will stop the said Anthony, and secure him so that I may get him again, shall have a reward of one guinea, and three pounds if brought home to me; also, any man who will discover by whom, planter, farmer, or tradesman, he is harboured and employed, and certify it before any court, so as I may recover damages, shall have a reward of five pounds paid by

PETER SAVARY.

This is to give NOTICE,

That, by virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 14th day of November, 1791, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of DELIA LUSBY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of several negroes, some stock and household furniture. The said property will be sold for the purpose of paying the just debts of the said Delia Lusby, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

The sale to be at the plantation of Jacob Lusby, deceased, near South river, if fair, if not the next fair day; and if there should not be purchasers to purchase all that is set up, it will be brought to Annapolis and sold the next day, and further notice will be given by the drum.

ELIZA MURDOCH, Admx.

Annapolis, October 20, 1791.

Elk-Ridge, October 16, 1791.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Charles Greenbury Ridgely, bearing date October 8, 1787, as I have paid considerably thereon; and am determined, unless compelled thereto, to pay no further, until the said Ridgely complies with the condition of a bond I have of his bearing equal date.

WILLIAM BATEMAN.

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. *William Spurrier*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers as speedily as possible, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

FREDERICK GREEN, } Executors.
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, }

NOTICE.

THE DRAWING of MESSRS. PATTESON'S PROPERTY LOTTERY, is postponed about three months from the 1st of November, owing to a return of the tickets not being yet made.

There still remains a few tickets on hand, therefore those persons who wish to adventure, are requested to make speedy application—otherwise probably they may be disappointed in their laudable intentions. Notice of the precise time of drawing will be published in the Annapolis news-paper.

Herring Bay, Maryland, October 20, 1791.

NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,

Water and Land STAGES,

Via CECIL COURT HOUSE & NEWCASTLE.

THE Subscribers, Proprietors of the *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore New Line*, very respectfully inform the *inhabitants of this city and its vicinity*, they intend to establish a communication from this place direct to *Philadelphia*, for the conveyance of *freight and passengers*, to commence running the 25th instant, by the following route:—*A packet* will leave *Philadelphia* every *Monday* morning for Newcastle, on its arrival the stage immediately conveys the passengers to *Cecil Court House*, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for *Annapolis* and *Easton*, and touches at *Annapolis* on her return. The peculiar advantages of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward, it being certain this route can be performed in less time than by land. The *proprietors* solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them every exertion shall be used to render this line pleasing, agreeable and expeditious. The variableness of the winds renders the day of the *packet's* return from *Easton* rather uncertain; but it is expected she will leave this place early every Sunday morning. *Passengers*, and *shippers* that have freight to forward, are requested to leave their names at the *Printers*, who will instruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, *Cecil Court House.*
HENRY DARLEY, }
Wm. CLAY, } *Newcastle.*
BOND and LEES, }

Passage to Cecil Court-House,	7 6
to Newcastle in stage,	6 0
to Philadelphia in packet,	3 9
	17 3

Heavy freight, 3*d.* per cwt. from city to city. Light, in proportion to bulk.

Annapolis, August 19, 1791.

JOHN HYDE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his friends in particular, that he carries on the tanning and currying business at the yard lately occupied by Mr. John Adam Bayer, where he buys all kinds of hides, or tans one half for the other, as may be most convenient for those who have them to dispose of; he also informs the public, that he is determined to sell leather as low as it can be purchased in Baltimore, and hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit the custom of those who may please to favour him with their commands.

N. B. He still carries on the boot and shoe-making business, in Conduit-street, opposite Mr. George Mann's new building, where he makes all kinds of boots and shoes in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, September 20, 1791.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful SEAT or LOT of LAND, the place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Esquire, known by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of South river ferry, containing 835 acres. The improvements on this valuable farm are remarkably good, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made in a favourable year 15,000 gallons of cider, equal, if not superior, to any in the state.

—ALSO,—

A small TRACT of LAND, binding on South river, nearly adjoining the above, containing 229 acres, on which is an orchard of choice fruit, a convenient and comfortable dwelling house, a large barn, quite new, with other necessary out-houses. A more particular description of the above lands is considered unnecessary, as it is presumed those disposed to purchase, will previously view them.

The two tracts will be sold together, or separately, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, and possession given on the first day of January next, with permission to sow fall grain.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, which will be made easy, by applying to

DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }

Port-Tobacco, August 5, 1791.

*** *Advertisements omitted, will be inserted in our next.*

THE subscriber is compelled, from a variety of circumstances, to inform his creditors that he intends to petition the general assembly, at their next meeting, for a law to liberate him from his debts, on his giving up his property, as he is unable to pay them.

RICHARD WHEELER.

Anne-Arundel county. 2

Somerset county, October 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber, a languishing prisoner in Somerset county gaol, intends to apply to the next session of assembly to liberate him from confinement, and from debts which he is unable to pay.

2 JOHN KENNEDY.

Montgomery county, September 18, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, being in custody under an execution for a large sum of money, is under the necessity of applying to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to release him from confinement, and discharge him from all debts heretofore contracted, upon his delivering up all his property.

6 SAMUEL OFFUTT.

St. Mary's, October 8, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I intend to apply to the next general assembly for an act to make valid a deed executed by Caleb Jones to me, for about forty-eight acres of land, Part of BECKWITH'S LODGE, lying in St. Mary's county, which deed was not recorded in the time prescribed by law, and to direct the recording of the said deed. 3 MORDECAI JONES.

THE creditors of WILLIAM RUSSELL, (an insolvent debtor) are requested to meet in Chester-town on Monday the 7th day of November next, with their respective claims properly attested.

6X THO. WORRELL, Administrator of EDWARD, late sheriff of Kent county.

NOTICE,

THAT the undersigned having been already attached to answer a claim he is entirely incapacitated, by insolvencies and losses in trade, to satisfy fully without doing material injury to the rest of his creditors; and it being his wish to render as equal justice to them as possible—he is constrained to manifest his intention of petitioning the legislature of Maryland, at their next meeting, to relieve his person from arrest, on his giving up his property, real and personal, in trust, for the benefit of those who have claims against him, either on his private account, or on account of the firms in which he has concerned. He intends also to petition the legislature, in a similar manner, in behalf of his brother, who is beyond sea.

BEN. CONTEE.

Charles county, September 19, 1791. 7

Kent county, September 18, 1791.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that, from a variety of causes and misfortunes which have befallen me, I am rendered incapable of paying my debts; I therefore intend to petition the next general assembly of this state to be released and discharged from the payment of my debts, whether in my own name, or the name of Thomas Smyth and Sons, upon delivering up all my property for the benefit of my creditors. 7 THOMAS SMYTH.

Prince-George's county, October 1, 1791.

THE subscriber, from a variety of causes and misfortunes, is under the disagreeable necessity of giving this public notice, that he means to petition the next general assembly of this state to release him from debts which he is unable to pay, upon his giving up all his property for the use of his creditors.

5 BENJAMIN BELT, sen.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend applying to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for redress of an injury done my late grand father, NICHOLAS SEWALL, of this county, deceased, in the condemnation of a certain tract of land, lying in Dorchester county, for the use of a tribe or tribes of Indians.

NICHOLAS SEWALL.

St. Mary's county, September 27, 1791. 5

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, in November next, to pay him for the lot and warehouses for the reception of tobacco in Upper-Marlborough town. The rent is kept from him to pay the repairs; he has not received any for six years past, and has the assessment to pay annually.

THOMAS CONTEE.

September 10, 1791. 8X

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to prevent SWINE from running at large in the town of BLADENSBURG, Prince-George's county. 7

October 5, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of STEPHEN STEWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be adjusted, by

5 STEPHEN STEWARD, Admr.

On WEDNESDAY the 16th day of November next, will be set up and sold to the highest bidder, at the dwelling plantation of the late Henry Ridgely,

A TRACT of LAND called LEWIS's LOT, containing two hundred and sixty-one acres.—The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Wm. HOLMES.

October 24, 1791. 2

NEGROES

For SALE, on a credit.

The subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, in Upper Marlborough, on THURSDAY the 17th day of November,

A NUMBER of likely country-born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children, on a credit of three years. Bond, with approved security, will be required, and the interest to be punctually paid, otherwise the principal will be called for.

2 MARGARET LEE ROGERS.

By virtue of a deed of trust from major Henry Ridgely to the subscriber, WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of NOVEMBER next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, for ready money,

THE DWELLING PLANTATION of the late Henry Ridgely, with the several parcels of land thereto adjoining, which are mentioned in said deed, containing about 914 acres; also, a tract or parcel of land called WILLIAMS's CONTRIVANCE, containing 320 acres, more or less, or such other part of the property in the deed specified, as shall be sufficient to answer the purposes thereof.

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

October 13, 1791. 4X

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE, at Broad creek, in Prince-George's county, on Patowmack, on TUESDAY the 22d day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

TWENTY likely young NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, among which are some valuable tradesmen. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD H. COURTS.

October 12, 1791. 3

Prince-George's county, September 24, 1791.

On SATURDAY the 19th day of *November* next, WILL BE SOLD, to the highest bidder, by the subscriber, at his dwelling house,

ABOUT seven hundred and forty acres of good LAND, situated between Queen-Anne and Belle-Air, and about three miles from the former—The land is well improved, has several good dwelling houses, tobacco houses, corn houses, &c. on it; also, one good mill, with two pair of stones, double geared, and one other mill nearly finished, calculated to carry two pair of stones as the former, both standing on a constant stream, the latter so near Patuxent that it is proposed to take water therefrom in addition to the stream; both mills are calculated for merchant work. The lands, &c. may be seen, and the terms made known, by applying to the subscriber any time before the day of sale. This property will be sold together, or divided in parcels, as may be most convenient to purchasers.

6 THOMAS BOYD.

☞ *NOTICE is hereby given,*

THAT application will be made to the general assembly, at their session in November next, for an act to subject the lands within the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, belonging to infants, persons insane or absent, or who will not agree to the same terms as the proprietors in general have, by agreement, subjected their lands to within the same city, instead of the common mode of condemnation on a valuation by jury.

September 9, 1791. 8X

St. Mary's county, September 17, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing her creditors that she intends to petition the legislature, at their next session, for an act to liberate her from confinement for debts which she is unable to discharge.

4 MARY ROACH.

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the lands in South river neck belonging to the estate of William Sanders, lately deceased.

Oct. 4, 1791. 5 FI GREEN,
W. W. DAVIS.

A New Store.

JOHNSON AND HARWOOD,

——HAVE JUST RECEIVED——

By the latest arrivals from EUROPE, and have now for SALE, at their STORE nearly opposite to Mr. *Stephen Clark's*,

A PRETTY GENERAL

Assortment of GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. 1 m

---

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,

Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has just received, via Philadelphia, and now opening,

A NEAT and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,
Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,
Cassimers,
Superfine, stripe & plain Coating,
Cardinals,
Halfthicks,
Knapt Cottons,
Flannels,
Baizes,
Welsh Plains,
Duffil Blankets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
Jones Spinning,
Moreens,
Wildboars,
Crapes,
Muslinets,
Muslins of all sorts,
Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,
Royal Ribbs,
Thickset,
Satinets,
Jeans,
Fustains,
Corduroys,
Black Princess Stuff,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
Table Cloths,
Bed-Ticks,
Flanders Bed-Rugs,
Checks, 7-8 and yard wide,
Cotton Stripes,
7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, & Sheetings,
Ink Powder,
Snuff,
Ladies fashionable Beaver Hats,
Mens coarse ditto,
Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
Imperial ditto,
Broad and Narrow Bands,
Modes and Sattins,
Tapes,
Bindings,
Thread,
Edging and Bobbing,
Ladies and Gentlemens Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hose,
Silk and Cotton Purse ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Gentlemen's Beaver ditto,
Ditto lined with Nankin,
Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,
White Sattin ditto,
Ironmongery,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Fine Old MADEIRA,

By the PIPE, or GALLON. 2

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on or about the 6th day of August, 1791, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 44 years of age, five feet eleven inches high; he is a stout square well made fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud; he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet; he was formerly the property of Mr. Lewin of this county, who raised him, has since had several masters before he became the property of the subscriber; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, osnabrig shirt and one white ditto, striped Holland trousers, and a short blue jacket: He is a very artful fellow, and probably will change his name and cloaths and pass for a freeman. Whoever secures the said negro in the gaol of the county where he is taken, or in any other gaol, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges, paid by

8 LANCELOT WARFIELD.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port Tobacco, August 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdeventure, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof. 7 J. H. STONE.

TO BE RENTED,

By the SUBSCRIBER, for one Year,

THAT well known STAND for a PUBLIC HOUSE, where *Jonathan Rawlings*, deceased, lately lived, with sixty ACRES of LAND, and a MEADOW that will cut five tuns of hay per year—and possession will be given the 10th of November next.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

September 30, 1791. 4X

Montgomery county, October 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to exonerate me from debts which I am unable to pay.

4 DAVID GEDDES.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.